[P.69(A)] SA19 Talamanca SA19 Bribri Cabecar

traditions, are known by the Spanish term *juntas* or *bLo-ʒé* (chicha-to drink) in Bribri, or in Cabécar *dí*[204]-*ʒɔ* (chicha-to drink). They are held when there is need of group labor such as building a house, clearing a field, making a bridge, etc. It is the only time except at death or bone burial that groups of people meet. The person giving the *junta* must supply liberal quantities of chicha and at least sufficient food. Dancing with singing, particularly on the Caribbean side, forms part of the entertainment. On the Pacific, singing is not as

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Musical Instruments. Upright drums are the preferred instruments of Talamanca. In pre-Columbian graves they are found fashioned of clay and occur from miniature sizes to three feet in height. Today they are made of palm or cedar with one end covered with iguana skin and the other end open. The skin is fastened to the wood with a glue made from the red fruit of the *butsí* tree and is then tied with *pita*. Their size varies from two and a half to three feet and they are played by hand. Formerly a small all-wooden drum with a U-shaped slit[205] was used at the burial of chiefs. These were played with a bone or a stick. The people on the Pacific side do not have the upright drum but use the Chiricano *caja* or round drum of palm wood covered at both ends with wild boar skin and played with two sticks.

In Talamanca, and as a rule in all *jeruí* houses, armadillo shells are rubbed with a stick while those of land turtles are used in a similar manner or as clappers. The conch shell is made into a horn to relay messages but not for a musical instrument. Rattles of gourds filled with seeds or pebbles and with fowl bone or wooden handles are also seen.

Tempo. There are varied beats for the upright drum: 4 short and 1 long; 3 short and 1 long; 2 short and 1 long. As many as twenty drums were played at one time in Talamanca when the Singer functioned. On the Pacific side, the old pieces are seldom heard. The

[Text continues middle of P.69(B)--Anal;57]

[204] *dí* is also the word for water and is often used for river.